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NO. 1.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

DESTRUCTION OF LICE ON CATTLE AND TICKS ON SHEEP.

During the winter season, cattle and sheep are often infested with vermin, such as lice and ticks, &c. This trouble generally happens to those who lean in flesh, and the vermin prevent their thriving, and sometimes have been known to cause the death of the animal itself by the irritation and prostration of strength which they occasion. We have tried all the different washes and lotions and ointments that have been recommended for destroying these pests. Many of them are effectual, but it is a trouble to apply them in cold weather. It is no small job to wash or oil a calf or cow all over, thoroughly, in mid-winter, and if it be done thoroughly the job will have to be done again. The easiest and most effectual mode of destroying these vermin is to suffocate them to death by tobacco smoke. By having a large tub or box, with a tube at both ends, into which tobacco may be put and set on fire, one end of the tube may be fitted on to the nose of the animal, and the other applied among the hair of the calf or wool of the sheep, and the smoke blown in by the bellows. The destruction of the vermin is sure. A blanket may be thrown over the creature, which will tend to keep the smoke in contact with the skin, and thus render the effect more speedy in its operation. By having a suitable instrument made, a large stock of cattle or flock of sheep may be gone over in a short time. Hens and other fowls that are infested with lice may be freed from them in the same way.

We have recently seen a small machine advertised by Hovey & Co., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, and by other dealers in agricultural implements, called Brown's Fumigator. It is designed for the purpose of throwing tobacco or other smoke over shrubs, flowers, &c., that are infested with lice, &c.; also fumigating green-houses, dwellings, ships, closets, wardrobes, &c., &c., and filling them in a short time with the smoke of the substance used. We have thought this instrument might also be used for the purpose of the smoke pipe we have mentioned, and probably be a vastly better one for that purpose, as it appears better calculated for burning the substance used and for throwing the smoke in larger volumes where directed. We have never known it used for that purpose, and recommend a trial of it. If it be found to work well, the fact will be an additional recommendation to the invention in question.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.
Every thorough, practical, business man, in order to know how he is getting along, and where he is, in a business point of view, finds it necessary to occasionally take an account of stock, or, in other words, obtain "statistical returns" of his business, by which he may ascertain what he has done and what he has. The same rule holds good in regard to companies, and the same rule holds good, in a general sense, in regard to governments. Every government, whether that of town, city, county, state, or nation, in order to administer the government rightly, and to know what they are as it regards property makers and property holders, should see that there be made, every year, honest statistical returns.
We are delinquent in this matter, throughout, from the town to the national government. In Europe most of the nations manage this matter better. The Editor of the Genesee Farmer states that while we obtain official agricultural statistics of most of the nations of Europe for 1851, before the close of the year, those of the United States, in 1849, and taken by the census of June, 1850, we shall not get till June, 1852. The fault, he says, is in Congress, wholly devoted to party politics. Every sensible man knows that it is not necessary to wait three years after the harvest of 1849 to learn the amount of said harvest. We think the delay in such matters is not only disgraceful to government but injurious to our interests. Our republic might imitate the promptness of many of the old monarchies, and be not the less republican.

Written for the Maine Farmer.
NORTH PROSPECT PIGS AGAIN.
MR. EDITOR:—If you please, you may fire one more gun for the pigs of North Prospect, which, I believe, will best all you have given notice of this season, taking age into consideration. Mr. John Libby slaughtered a pig, on the 19th inst., at the age of eight months and seven days, which weighed, when dressed, 392 lbs. If any one can beat this, we will give up beat, until the next winter. Yours, truly,
LUTHER MUDGETT.
No. Prospect, Dec. 24, 1851.

ECONOMY AND CONVENIENCE. A very neat farmer in one of the western counties of New York, who has less than fifty acres, and does nearly all his work with his own hands, accomplishes much by his ingenuity and economical contrivances. His buildings and machines, tho' of a cheap character, are kept in the neatest order. His barn-yard, neatly enclosed by his barn and other outbuildings, during the summer is nearly as clean as a gravel walk. A cheap horse power, made by a rope running on the outward ends of radiating arms, drives a two horse threshing machine, a circular saw for cutting his wood, and a small mill for grinding horse feed, and used in churning and various other purposes. His two horses are used for these purposes when not otherwise needed. His farm is not only a pattern for neatness, but is productive of much solid cash; he has a place for everything, and everything in its place. [Exchange.]

It is proposed to establish a college for instruction in agriculture and the principles of mechanism, in Illinois.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CROPS.

To the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed by you to award the premiums of the Society to successful competitors on crops, would report that the entries submitted to them were as follows: For your premium on Spring Wheat, John May of Winthrop, I. N. Wadsworth of Kennebec.

For premium on Indian Corn, D. C. Williams and William Cochran of Readfield.
For premium on Rye, S. N. Watson of North Fayette.

For premium on Carrots, I. N. Wadsworth of Kennebec.
We regret to say that there were no claimants for your premiums on Winter Wheat. This is singular, as there were many splendid crops of this variety of grain raised among us during the last season.

The first premium on Spring Wheat we award to John May, Esq., of Winthrop. It will be seen by his full and satisfactory statement, which is herewith transmitted, that from three hundred and two square rods of land, or a fraction over one acre and seven-eighths, he raised forty-seven bushels of good red chaff wheat. Mr. I. N. Wadsworth cultivated the same quantity of land, and it will be seen by his statement also transmitted, that he raised thirty-five bushels of the same variety of wheat. We award to him the Society's second premium on Spring Wheat.

The first premium on Indian Corn we award to D. C. Williams of Readfield. It is well known to all that the season of last summer and autumn was very unpropitious for this crop. Mr. Williams gives a minute statement of his process in raising this crop, from which it appears that he raised one hundred and sixty-eight bushels of ears of corn on one acre, together with eight and a half bushels of beans. Mr. Williams estimates the total expense of this crop at \$39; while the corn, reckoning eighty-four bushels of shelled grain at five shillings per bushel, amounted to \$70;—the beans, which he sold for \$1.37, came to \$11.68 more;—the fodder he reckons at \$8.00, making a total of \$89.68, and leaving a balance over and above the expense, of \$50.68.

Mr. Cochran does not enter into an estimate of expenses or profits. In his statement he says that from one acre he raised 107 bushels of first quality of ears, and 17 bushels of second quality. Specimens of Mr. Williams' and Mr. Cochran's corn were presented to us, which were of good quality. We award to Wm. Cochran of Readfield, the Society's second premium on Indian Corn.

Mr. S. N. Watson of North Fayette, who was one claimant, and his crop was not so large as we have known to be raised among us, being 580 bushels of this variety; but as your Committee think highly of this variety of roots, and feel desirous of encouraging its culture, we award the premium to I. N. Wadsworth of Kennebec.

But one competitor appeared to claim your premium on Rye, viz: Mr. S. N. Watson of North Fayette. His crop was 500 bushels from one half acre of land. He estimates the expense at \$30, and the value of the crop, at 20 cents per bushel, at \$100, which would leave a balance of \$70. We award your premium on this crop to S. N. Watson of North Fayette.

In addition to the above duties, your Committee were also directed to keep Store Hogs.

Two competitors appeared for your premiums on Compost Manure, both of whom gave in minute statements of their mode of procedure and the amount made. These were Horace Parlin of East Winthrop, and D. C. Williams of Readfield. The subject of accumulating manures, and the best process of doing it, is of vital importance to farmers. It is gratifying to your Committee, to know that this enquiry is interesting among the farmers in this section of the State, not only as it regards the best mode of accumulating this material, but also into the "why and because" of its nature and mode of action on land and crops.

The statements of each competitor are herewith transmitted to you, and their publication recommended. We award your first premium to Horace Parlin of East Winthrop; and your second premium to D. C. Williams of Readfield. The statement of N. S. Watson of North Fayette, on the best mode of keeping store hogs, is herewith submitted, and its publication recommended. The subject is one of no small importance to the farmer. It is not only his duty as a dictate of humanity, but as a matter of profit, to keep this class of animals that they shall continually increase in weight, but at the same time be rendered useful as co-laborers on the farm. This Mr. Watson's system aims to do, and we award to him the Society's premium accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
E. HOLMES,
ALVA WADSWORTH, Committee.
Augusta, Dec. 23, 1851.

SPRING WHEAT.

John May's Statement.

The field on which my wheat grew has been cropped for a series of years,—the farm on which I live is known by the name of the "Hains farm," and improved for many years by the late Walter Hains. In the autumn of 1849, I turned over the sod, and in the month of May of the subsequent spring, I harrowed the ground over some three or four times,—called on, as near as my memory serves me, about thirty cords of manure from the heaps and the barn-yard, made by neat cattle, horses, sheep and hogs during the previous winter and summer, spreading it all on before the ground was harrowed. I then took three ox chains and fastened to a pole, three feet asunder, and then with my hired hand dragged them over the land to mark it out for planting.—I planted about three-fourths of it to corn, beans and pumpkins—the remaining fourth to potatoes. The corn produced about seventy bushels to the acre, with six bushels of beans, and about eight cart loads of pumpkins—the potatoes at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre. After harvesting the crops in the autumn of 1850, I cleared the ground of the loose stones and plowed it.—About the 26th and 27th of last May, I sowed three bushels of red chaff wheat, without liming or washing, harrowing the ground over by the

use of horses three times. I also at the same time sowed on twenty-five pounds of clover and three pecks of herdsgrass seed. In the fore part of the month of September, I mowed the wheat—being so lodged that cradling was out of the question—and put it into the barn, where it remained till about the middle of October, when it was thrashed. The quantity of land, as measured by the Messrs. Maxim and myself, is three hundred and two square rods—wanting eighteen rods of being two acres—making, as you will perceive, within a small fraction, twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre, and almost sixteen bushels of wheat to a bushel's sowing.

I will here state what I ought to have stated in the former part of this communication, that in the month of June, 1850, I put on to my corn about seven bushels of slaked lime and ashes—two parts lime and three ashes. The wheat on the land where the corn grew was more than double the quantity than where the potatoes grew, in proportion to the land sowed—proving, in this instance at least, and I think, other things being equal, the fact holds good universally, that wheat will produce much more abundantly on ground where corn grew the year previous, than where potatoes grew.

Allow me, gentlemen, to state, though not for the purpose of biasing your judgment, that more wheat grew upon my land than what I claim the premium for, or what was certified by the thrashers. Unfortunately my field of grain lay directly in the rear of my buildings, within thirty feet, and consequently my thrashers and hens made and have on the nearer part of the field of wheat, destroying, not only in my own estimation, but in the estimation of the thrashers and others, from three to five bushels of wheat, doing their work so thoroughly that not a kernel was left in the heads of the wheat where they plundered.—Hence, I had been allowed to gather what wheat that grew on the field, I could have numbered over fifty bushels; but for the quantity destroyed I of course claim no reward. The amount measured up and cleaned is forty-seven bushels, grown on three hundred and two square rods of land.

The soil on which my wheat grew, I think the major part is of a red gravelly loam; some portions inclined to clay, and a small portion is wet, heavy land, inclined to be springy—what in common parlance we term sloppy.

I. N. Wadsworth's Statement.

I present for your consideration a statement on a crop of spring wheat raised by me the past season. The ground upon which the crop was raised was a gravelly loam, upon which a crop of corn was raised in 1850. It was manured for corn by spreading on the turf before ploughing, about four cords of long manure per acre. After using a good shovel of manure partly rotted was dropped in the hill. The crop of corn was about fifty bushels per acre. The land remained unploughed until about the 6th of June, when it was ploughed to the depth of nine inches, turning up with the seed plow oftentimes soil that the breaking-up plow did not touch. The wheat was sown immediately, being of the red head variety. No top dressing of any kind was used. The wheat was reaped, taken to the barn, and thrashed about the middle of November, producing 35 bushels of good plump wheat. The piece of land was supposed when sown to contain two acres, but a more accurate measurement having been made afterwards, there was found to be 302 rods, being one and seven-eighths acres. Had I taken an acre from one side of the field, a larger yield would have been secured than the average of the whole.

INDIAN CORN.

D. C. Williams' Statement.

The crop was raised on one acre of land which had been mowed for twelve years last past, and the sward was turned over in May last, with one yoke of oxen; and the ploughing was about eight inches deep. The soil is a gravelly loam. The time expended in ploughing was about two and one-third days, with one yoke of oxen and two hands—the labor of oxen and horse harrowing and cultivating, preparatory to planting, was equal to one day's work with one yoke of oxen and two hands. The dressing was applied in the hill alone, and was taken from the hog-yard, and dropped in the hill—the amount being about seven cords to the acre. This manure was a compost made from swamp muck hauled into the hog-yard fifteen months previous to the dropping in the hill. There were four and a half cords of muck hauled into the yard, and this was increased to seven cords by lime, ashes, vegetable matter and the droppings of the hogs kept in the yard during the whole time. The crop was planted on the 14th and 15th of May. The rows were about four feet apart, and the hills three feet apart in the row. The seed was the large red-tailed corn, like the sample of the crop herewith presented, and did not exceed five kernels to the hill—a hill of beans being planted about one foot from each hill of corn. The labor of planting was equal to six days' work of one hand, and the work of one yoke of oxen two days.

The first hoeing was about the 6th of June, and the second was about the 1st of July—the whole labor being done without the use of plow, horse or cultivator, and was equal to about six days' work. The stalks were cut the first of September, and the crop was harvested, Oct. 10th, and hauled the same evening. The corn was sorted, measured and cribbed on the 17th of October, and the amount of sound corn raised on the acre was one hundred and sixty-eight bushels of ears. Eight and one-half bushels of beans were raised on the acre with the corn, which were sold for \$1.37 a bushel.

The expenses of cultivation are estimated as follows: Ploughing, \$7.00; seven cords of manure, \$14.00; planting, \$8.00; hoeing, \$6.00; cutting stalks and harvesting, \$3.00; thrashing beans, \$1.00. In the above estimate, oxen and men's labor is reckoned at one dollar per day.

The value of the fodder is estimated at \$8.00. Corn, 84 bushels, 83¢ ea. bu., 70.00. Beans, 8 1/2 bu., \$1.37 ea. bu., 11.68.

Total value of crop, \$80.68.
Total expense of crop, 30.00.
Net profit on crop, \$50.68.

William Cochran's Statement.

I send you the account of one acre of corn. It grew on greenwood land, which was broken

up the last of October, 1850, with a side-hill plow, about seven inches deep. In May, the ground was well harrowed, and furrowed out both ways, three feet by three and a half; and a fair shovelful of old manure was put in the hill. No other dressing of any kind was put on the ground, except a top-dressing of one cask of lime and four bushels of ashes, applied at the first hoeing, on two acres of land. The piece was planted with corn on the 24th of May, 1851, with the eight, ten and twelve-furrow corn, and from it I harvested one hundred and seven bushels of ears of good corn, of the first sorting, and seventeen bushels of the second sorting, making in all one hundred and twenty-four bushels of corn from this acre.

RUTA BAGAS.

S. N. Watson's Statement.

The soil on which I raised my crop, which I enter for the Society's premium, was a yellow, rocky loam, which had been cropped with the scythe ten years. It was broken up in the fall of 1849, and sowed to oats in 1850, without manure. The stubble was ploughed in immediately after they were taken off, and cross-ploughed late in the fall, and harrowed smooth. In the spring of 1851, I hauled on four cords of green manure, and ploughed in very early. About the 25th of May, I hauled on four cords more manure from under my horse stable, where I keep my store hogs, for the purpose of pulverizing my horse bedding and such other rubbish as I choose to throw in to make manure. This I spread and ploughed in. I then pulverized the ground very fine with the cultivator and harrow. The 29th of May, I planted in rows two feet asunder, strewn stalks in the rows sufficient to whiten the earth a little, using one bushel to half an acre. The 5th of November, I harvested from one half acre five hundred bushels.

Expense of cultivating crop—20 days' work, \$20.00
Seven cords manure, 10.00—30.00
Profit, \$70.00

CARROTS.

I. N. Wadsworth's Statement.

I herewith submit to your consideration a statement on one-fourth acre of carrots, raised by me the past season. The land was of a light, gravelly loam, in fine tilth, having been cultivated with the same crop last year. About the 10th of June, four cart loads of manure, the last scrapings of the yard, were hauled and spread upon the land which was immediately ploughed as deep as could be by an ordinary seed plow. The ground was not harrowed but raked by hand. The seed was sown by hand in drills sixteen inches apart. They were hoed and thinned a second time, and harvested about the 12th of November. They measured 147 bushels, being at the rate of 588 bushels per acre, which, although not a crop to be bragged upon, is yet in my opinion a cheap way of securing a valuable winter food for stock.

COMPOST.

H. Parlin's Statement.

I have kept a yoke of oxen and two cows; and also two pigs, bought in April and slaughtered the last of November; and I have bought the manure from a small tannery, for which I paid ten dollars.

The material used has been principally muck, dug in the fall for use next season: a part of it was decomposed with the "salt and lime mixture" recommended by Prof. Mapes, editor of the Working Farmer. I think highly of this mixture for decomposing muck, and should have used more, but for the high price of lime the past season.

There is a space of two or three feet under my stable floor, which I fill with muck, and take out and replace in the spring.

I also keep a supply near my stable door, and at night throw a quantity behind the cattle to be thrown out in the morning with their manure. In this manner all the urine is saved, and a large quantity of compost is prepared. My pigs are well supplied with muck to convert into compost. I have an excavation in the lower part of my yard to hold all the liquid that drains from above, and this I fill with muck to be taken out the next season.

The manure of the tannery was about half decomposed with muck by itself, and the other half in the manure heap. I have a manure shed, and all has been kept under cover till wanted for use. In this manner I have made, the past year, one hundred and twenty-seven loads, of about thirty-five bushels, making something over forty-two cords, which I consider worth more than stable manure. The cost has not been more than forty dollars, aside from the manure the cattle would have made without compost.

D. C. Williams' Statement.

In August last I hauled from my muck swamp ten cords of muck, and placed it in my barn-yard with about three cords of vegetable matter and washed loam from the ditches, and about one cord of the loam from my sink droppings. Over the surface of the whole I spread about thirty bushels of leached ashes, after which I ploughed it thoroughly several times, and mixed it all together; after which I yarded my whole stock on it till the middle of September, when I ploughed and harrowed thoroughly the second time, and continued yarding as before, until it was hauled out in November last.

To do justice to this compost, I will give you the results of some little experience which I have had. Last year I made about forty cords of similar manure, part of which I used on two acres of corn. I ploughed two acres of sward land in November, 1851, and hauled on twenty cords of this compost, and dropped it in heaps. In the spring of 1851, I dropped it in the hill, and planted it on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, and managed it as near as I did the acre which I have entered for the Society's premium. The result of the crop far exceeded my expectation. I harvested from the two acres one hundred and sixty bushels of ears or sound corn.

METHOD OF KEEPING STORE HOGS.

S. N. Watson's Statement.

The following is my method of keeping store hogs, which I enter for the Society's premium, hoping that many others will do the same, so

that if mine is not the best, your report will show me a better one.

I generally winter August pigs. The first month after weaning, I feed on skim milk and green corn—after that, on boiled apples, pumpkins, potatoes, and a little barley or Indian meal, with the milk, until about the first of January, when I commenced feeding on raw ruta bagas, cut the same as for cattle, and what will be made from the house. This I continue until June, when my ruta bagas are generally gone. I then commence cutting grass, weeds, &c.; soon as they are grown, and soon as my ruta bagas are large enough to this out, I take such as can be spared and feed them—they will eat these as readily as green corn. Soon as my corn begins to ear, I commence cutting suckers and false stalks for them, and continue this until I begin to boil food for fattening.

Now for the place where I keep them. Soon as I slaughter my old hogs, I put them under my horse stable, which has been cropped with the scythe ten years. It was broken up in the fall of 1849, and sowed to oats in 1850, without manure. The stubble was ploughed in immediately after they were taken off, and cross-ploughed late in the fall, and harrowed smooth. In the spring of 1851, I hauled on four cords of green manure, and ploughed in very early. About the 25th of May, I hauled on four cords more manure from under my horse stable, where I keep my store hogs, for the purpose of pulverizing my horse bedding and such other rubbish as I choose to throw in to make manure. This I spread and ploughed in. I then pulverized the ground very fine with the cultivator and harrow. The 29th of May, I planted in rows two feet asunder, strewn stalks in the rows sufficient to whiten the earth a little, using one bushel to half an acre. The 5th of November, I harvested from one half acre five hundred bushels.

FIELD MANURE, NO. 4.

I have a kind of ox-shovel of my own construction, with which I can remove from fifty to one hundred loads per day, with four oxen, according to distance—which is along or may be dragged, and loaded or unloaded as quickly as a cart by tipping. Thus fitted, I plough my basins, swales and channels of brooks, to the depth of the alluvial matter or muck they contain, being careful to get a good supply of blue-clay for the most gravelly and sandy heights, for the double purpose of furnishing alkaline salts, and rendering the soil more tenacious and retentive.

Then commence with the scraper, carrying the sediment on to the highland in heaps and windrows, and filling the cavities with the bluffs and knolls, being careful to approximate a free soil in mixing, and grade the field. I have some five hundred loads of these materials at different points, into which are placed whole horses and other grown animals, with one bushel of quick lime, one or plaster, and one-fourth bushel of common salt, to each, to keep them as sweet as put in the cellar, and it leaves the whole plump. Saturate this with liquor from the vat, a short time before using, and you may venture to put in the turnip seed.

EFFECTS OF MY MANURE. On the three acres referred to in the Maine Farmer, of August 28th, I cut two tons to the acre, the first crop, and two tons on the three acres, the second crop; and on six acres in the same field, manured the same, excepting the turnip ground, which was manured with field manure, as above, (as you will recollect from my letter), from two acres of the corn ground there has been harvested and thrashed thirty-six bushels of wheat from two and one half bushels sown, and one hundred bushels of barley from four acres, of nearly equal parts of corn, potato and turnip ground, from six bushels sowing. The barley on the turnip ground came forward the latter part of the season, and fully equalled the other parts of the field.

Cash value at the barn.

Hay, 8 tons,	\$50.00
Wheat, 36 bushels,	45.00
Barley, 100 bushels,	66.67
Straw, 6 tons,	30.00
	\$231.67

Cut.

Cutting 8 tons hay,	\$10.00
Ploughing 6 acres,	7.00
Harrowing,	3.00
Rolling,	1.50
Raking with spring-tooth hay-rake,	1.50
Seed wheat, 24 bushels,	3.75
Barley, 6 bushels,	4.50
Sowing,	1.00
Harvesting, (mowing and raking barley.)	8.00
Thrashing,	6.67
	45.42
Profit,	175.25
	\$221.67

This whole statement is too vague for a test experiment, for it should give the exact amount and quality of manure, the number of rods improved, the days' labor of men, horses, &c.

I give this not as a particularly good general result; and it shows conclusively to my mind that we may double the net profit of our grass crops by a judicious course of husbandry. On the 18th of August, when I alluded to my fourth experiment, my turnip patch of two acres had, for a fortnight, fully covered the ground, as if sown broadcast, although the rows were thirty inches apart. In four weeks from that time more than one-half of the leaves were dead and dry, and the ground, or rather the leaves between the rows, would be seen at almost any distance, suffering from drought much more than any of the neighboring crops. They revived after the rains, and a half crop was harvested, say twelve hundred bushels.

The manure used was eight horse loads of oyster shells, spread on the coarse furrows, and factory manure, in which was composted five horses, with trimmings and seasoning, well harrowed in—a very concentrated and nutritious food, acting with the extreme drought, as I suppose, must be the cause of my mortification.

MARTIN MOWER.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

ROSSUTH.

BY D. W. HILLIER.

He's with us, the star of the east,
The day-spring of liberty now;
And freedom has welcomed her son with a shout,
For the laurel encircles his brow.
He comes, like the new risen sun,
With golden effulgence adorning
The hills that he loves; and the land has a shout,
As on Liberty's festival morning.
We pledged him, in faith and in truth,
As we hope for the pleasures of heaven,
The love and the welcome of freedom here,
Where the heart with the hand is given.
And we'll give him our sympathy, too—
'Twill be sweet for the mourner to know
There are souls that can mingle their feelings with his,
And with his there are tears that can flow.

A tear for the land of his birth—
A curse for the tyrant, whose tread
Has trampled in triumph her beautiful fields,
And the graves of her glorious dead.
Then crown his brow with glory now,
In the halls of the free and brave;
And never may this star-gem set
On the verge of the western wave.
But O! may its course, like the rainbow arch,
In a circle of glory run,
Till it rise again, on its native land,
A brilliant noonday sun.

And rise it will, and its light shall fill
The world with a burning flame,
Till tyrants' thrones shall crumble and fall,
At the trumpet sound of his name.
Yes, hail him here, with the same loud cheer
That the sons of Albion gave,
(For the noble soul receives, when it gives
A deed to the wise and brave.)
That ocean's waves may echo brave,
From the shores of the giant West,
A shout that will rock, like an earthquake shock,
The lands where the poor are oppressed.
And let the proud of the Old World know,
And let the despots feel,
That freedom here has a heart of flesh,
As well as a heart of steel.
The eyes of the world are on thee now,
And Freedom plumes her wing
In the laurel wreath that crowns thy brow,
And the hopes that round thee cling.
Then raise thy wand, magician prince,
And Liberty shall rest
Where the Rhine and the flashing Danube flow,
As here on the hills of the West.

SUGAR FROM INDIAN CORN AND OIL OF VITRUL.

By Prof. J. J. MAPES.

A patent has been granted at Washington for a process of making sugar out of corn, which, though familiar to all chemists, is doubtless novel to most of our readers. A quantity of corn meal is placed in a boiler, to which is added nearly an equal quantity, by measure, of water, together with a small proportion of common oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid. The mixture is then boiled at a very high temperature, when common brown sugar is produced, held in solution, of course, with the acid. A quantity of common chalk is now thrown in, which has the effect of removing the vitriol from the sugar, the vitriol uniting to the chalk, and falling with it as sediment to the bottom of the boiler. The liquid sugar is then drained off into another vessel, boiled down to molasses, and finally crystallized and clarified in the usual manner. We imagine that an operating apparatus placed in the World's Fair, and turning out lumps of sugar made of corn and vitriol, would have made the "rest of mankind" conclude that the Yankees had a compact with the witches, or some other supernatural power. The patentee of this process is Mr. George Riley of this city.

Sugar may be produced in the same manner, from common starch, corn stalks, and other fibrous substances. The process affords a fine example of what chemists call Catalysis. Though sugar is produced, yet the nature and strength of the vitriol is not a whit altered, neither is the original quantity diminished. The same vitriol would, therefore, suffice to convert an indefinite amount of meal into sugar.
We hope the day is not far distant when more attention will be paid to the subject of chemistry as a branch of education, than it now receives in most of our schools. Though the process above described seems wonderful, it is no more strange than the phenomena presented by the combustion of a tallow candle. How few know that a burning candle is, in effect, a gas light, the melted tallow, or oil, being raised by capillary attraction to the centre of the flame, which, being hollow, forms a turret wherein the tallow is subjected to an intense heat, and thus converted into illuminating gas, in precisely the same manner as the carbon in the huge retorts at the gas manufactory is turned into gas.
Food, drink, air, fuel, clothing, and thousands of other substances of daily use, are results of chemical combinations with which every one should be familiar. Chemistry is a science from which more real and interesting and practical knowledge can be derived, than from almost any other, yet no branch of education is so badly neglected. [N. Y. Sun.]

ANTIPATHY OF PLANTS. The vine is wont to catch hold of anything nearest, except the cabbage, from which it will turn away, as if in strong aversion, and trail on the ground, rather than seek support from such a neighbor.
The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that if two feet above the throat of your chimney, you enlarge the opening to double the size for a space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, your chimney will never smoke.
The Wrought Iron Works of the UNITED STATES. Capital invested, \$13,995,290; tons of pig metal consumed, 251,491; tons of blooms used, 33,344; tons of ore, 78,767; tons of mineral coal, 572,063; bushels



R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1852.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE VOLUME.

Happy New Year!

To the eye, the shadow on the dial has motion, and yet man has divided its face into periods of measurement, by which the motions are marked into divisions and subdivisions, and the length of their changes called by distinctive names. So with the times and seasons called the year. Light and darkness, spring and summer, autumn and winter, move unseen, but in quick succession, until a full round of planets in their orbits has been consummated, and a new year begins the routine of like changes, but with new events. The last round is finished. A new one begins; and with it we wish you a happy new year—happy in all its vicissitudes—happy in its beginning—happy in its passage, and happy in its end. But to be happy, we have much to do ourselves, not only to rightly view the blessings and comforts which may attend us, but to prepare our minds for that state which will enable us to look upon every dispensation as coming from a superior source, to work out events for our good, and to enable us to perform the duties and uses to which we are best adapted. To effect this, it may be useful to stop, for a time, at least, the severe scrutiny we give to others, and turning the mind's eye a little inward, study ourselves. Or, perhaps, by your own optics become a little purblind, by such an operation, you may borrow those of your neighbor, perhaps your enemy, if any you have, and depend upon it, you will go through a searching operation, much to your profit, perhaps, if not to the gratification of your self-esteem. If there be a concupiscence spot, or cross-grained chink or cranny in your heart or your character, it will be seen, no mistake. You can't gloss it over with duplicity or deceit—any, they will not only detect, but they will magnify it, so that your neighbors and the public can be gratified with the sight, too.

If you have a weak spot, either a deficiency or too much exuberance of some faculty or propensity, they will spy it in a moment, and although all else may be, not only right, but first rate, they'll put this defect in the front ground, so that it may receive due examination. Would it be as well to set yourself to examining yourself? Mayhap such a selfish operation would cure you of being a very selfish man. Try it, some quiet Sunday evening, when the stillness of the day and the hour will allow you to get into a meditative mood, and you can have ample time to call up all the faculties and powers of your mind in review—all the propensities, good, bad and indifferent, which you have, urging you on to action—all the passions and prejudices, as well as the virtues which you have or suppose you have—all them all up, and marshal them before your judgment and reason, and make them pass in review, and report their exact condition to the inspecting officer. Such as are strong in the affection and practice of good, encourage—such as are strong in the affection and practice of evil, discourage, and put them under keepers till they give bonds for their better behavior. If they prepared, we shall all be in a condition for more enjoyment, and to add to the happiness of others.

With this number we commence the twentieth volume of the Farmer. We hope, with your good aid, to help make you all happier, and the world more better during the year. If we fail in this, it shall not be for the lack of good intentions or hard labor. Give us your hand, and let us go on in the march of 1852, shoulder to shoulder, with a right good hearty will to do our duty. If, at the year's end, we may not have done so much as we could wish, we certainly shall have done something of good, which, added to the accumulation of what is good in the past, and what may be good in the future, will serve to swell the amount for the benefit of those who shall come after us.

Your subscription is a guaranty of pecuniary aid, of course. It is not, however, "of course," a guaranty of another kind, which we earnestly solicit—viz.: the aid of your thoughts—the aid of your observation and experience in the form of communications for the columns of the Farmer, on such subjects as may be within our sphere of action, and which will not only be interesting to our inquiring readers, but will also prompt them to write. In this way we shall mutually aid each other, and at the close of 1852, may, perhaps, be permitted by Divine Providence to look back with satisfaction on the amount of improvement accomplished, and the progress made in the outer and the inner man—in the physical and mental departments of life.

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA.

Accounts received from different sections of the State, give us information that the emigration from Maine to California will be great the present winter, and that it will take off some of our most active and enterprising young men. We look upon this California fever with a good deal of distrust. If our young men can go there, dig gold enough to satisfy reasonable desires, and return, without being injured in health, morals and common sense, perhaps it is no worse to go there in pursuit of property, than to go into the lumber swamp or a whaling. We fear, however, for them. We have known some who have been ruined in health, in morals and in property. We have known others who returned with a fair share of wealth, but at the same time unhappy and discontented. It was too small business to go to work at the small pay and low rates here paid—digging potatoes was not digging gold, and so they were off again.

The Bangor Mercury states that twenty-one young men from Brewer and vicinity have left for the gold diggings, and a large number are going from Corinth and neighborhood. Twenty-two young men from Gardiner and vicinity have left for San Francisco in the last steamer; and we know not how many are preparing to go, or have just started from other places in the vicinity. So they go. We wish them well back again, with plenty of money and a good supply of contentment.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON. A full and total eclipse of the moon has been announced in the almanac, to come off on the evening of the 6th inst., (next Tuesday), commencing at about half past eleven o'clock, P. M.

N. B. The Legislature will assemble the next morning.

OMISSIONS, &c., &c. In consequence of the ill health of the Editor, who has been suffering with "this terrible cold," (influenza), the "Jottings," and much other editorial matter must be omitted this week.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

OPENING OF THE KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD TO AUGUSTA.

Monday last was a merry day for Augusta, on account of the full opening of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad to this place. What added to the pleasure and festivity of the occasion, was the delightful change of the weather from a raw, cold, and stormy day, to a balmy spring. Notice had been given that the first passenger cars would arrive at the Depot by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, but from some detention they did not arrive until nearly 12 o'clock. Men, women, and children thronged out by thousands, and at the scream of the Iron Horse as he wound around the hills on his approach, the cannon set up a roar, the bells struck up a merry peal, and the shouts of the multitude made the "welkin ring" with the voice of exultation and gladness. In the evening the Stanley House was brilliantly illuminated, and made quite a splendid appearance. Who wouldn't be glad, after such a fight, so long continued, against obstacles of the most formidable kind, both natural and financial, to put off the armor and look upon the triumph achieved? It is a great work accomplished, and accomplished not for today or to-morrow, but, we hope and trust, for thousands of years. A new artery added to the great body politic of the nation, thro' which will flow the vital stream of individual and public prosperity at every throb of the social and commercial heart of the nation. Within a few years, two of these great works of modern improvement have been extended into the central parts of Kennebec County. These have been constructed with very little aid, comparatively speaking, out of the State, principally by the fruits of the enterprise and industry of the people upon their respective lines—a proof of what determined, associated enterprise and industry can do, when roused up to the necessity of performing great deeds.

We could not help thinking, as we saw the entering the Depot at Augusta, of the utterance of many of our very ancient prophecies for and against the possibility of two railroads ever being finished from Portland to the Kennebec River. We well recollect when the question of two roads began to be agitated, and the first meeting of the corporations and others friendly to the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad was held in Lewiston, a letter was received from David A. Neal, Esq., then President of the Eastern Railroad, and a great railroad financier of Massachusetts, in which he stated, expressly, "that both roads could not be built." We made up our mind, at that meeting, that both roads would be built. We had lived in neighborhoods upon the line of both routes,—we were well acquainted with the energy, the enterprise, the vigor, and the determination of the people upon both routes,—we knew something of the calls for each road, and the resources which were and would be called into action to support them, and we have ever since held to the idea both in public and private, through evil and through good report, (and some of our contemporaries had the goodness to report evil of us for promulgating such ideas,) that both roads could be built, that both roads would be built, and that both roads would ultimately pay a fair profit on the investment. Both roads are built and in successful operation. Both roads are increasing in the amount of their business, and the time is coming when both roads will pay a fair dividend to the Stockholders, and a fair profit on the investment.

People must be patient in regard to these things. It takes time for everything on earth to progress from infancy to mature strength, and that time is generally lengthened in proportion to the magnitude of the object and the enterprise. The farmer, who plants an apple seed to-day, must not cry because he cannot gather apples from it to-morrow, and he who invests money in a new railroad in young country, must not curse his luck because his six per cent. doesn't come at the end of the quarter. Both must have time to mature—both must have patient care and attention and culture, but in due time the fruit will come, partially and sparingly at first, but finally in a full and joyous harvest.

POMOLOGICAL.

Some fine specimens of apples have been received from Mr. Stephen Blaisdell, of Mercer. They were, unfortunately, a little touched by the frost, on their passage. We are not acquainted with the varieties, but should think they were worthy of cultivation, as they are of good size, and as far as we can judge—the frost having chilled their flavor—of good quality. No. 1, Mr. B. calls the "Eastern Baldwin"—it more resembles the Hubbardston Nonesuch than it does a Baldwin. No. 2, "Massachusetts Pumpkin Sweet," is a large sweet apple, of a fine texture, fit for so large an apple. No. 3, "Cummings apple," is a large, whitish apple, conical and slightly ribbed, and of a pleasant, subacid taste. Mr. B. says it bears every year and is hardy.

These apples were reared from grafts obtained by Mr. B. from different sources, and the above names are given to them, merely to designate them for the present. They are all worth propagating.

THE WEATHER. From records kept at the Portland Observatory, it appears that December, 1851, has been the coldest December that we have had for twenty years. The papers all over the country speak of the unusual severity of the weather. Thursday last, (Christmas day), was a most cutting cold day. The mercury, however, sunk lowest on Saturday morning, it being thirty degrees below zero, as indicated by a thermometer in the neighborhood of our office, and three degrees lower than it was on the 17th.

A correspondent who writes from Portland Grant, Aroostook County, under date of Dec. 13th, says that the weather there has been unusually cold, the snow having lain on the ground since about the 10th of November; and we have had some as blustering days as we have ever had—the snow at this time being about sixteen inches deep on a level.

On Sunday last, the weather moderated, and it commenced raining, which softened the snow and set the water running in the streets. The thaw continued throughout Monday; and on Tuesday, (while we are writing), the weather is comparatively mild and spring-like.

MANION HOUSE. Travelers and visitors to our city will see by S. Scruton's advertisement where they can find first rate accommodations. The Manion House is in a central situation as to courts and county officers, and also at a convenient distance from the State House, and every body who has stopped with Scruton, know him to be a very obliging and attentive landlord.

A BIGGER PIG. A correspondent at Brooks, in this State, writes that Mr. Gilman Roberts, of that town, slaughtered a pig, on the 20th ult., eight months and nine days old, which weighed 423 lb. Our correspondent says, "I am not fully posted up in 'big pig statistics,' but I believe this has never been beat this year in Maine. Mr. Roberts tried out from the leaf, as it called, 464 lbs. of lard."

TO "CLERICUS." What's the matter with you, neighbor! Art dyspeptic or gouty that you are snarling in the lark, because we attempted to preach on a Christmas Day! Give us your veritable name, friend, and we'll supply you (by letter) with reasons for anything we have said, as "strong as proof from holy writ."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1852. One of the prettiest and most convenient Almanacs in the world, is the Boston Almanac, by Danvers & Moore and George Coolidge, Boston. Published by B. B. Mussey & Co., Boston.

In addition to the usual astronomical pages and monthly calendars, there is a great amount of interesting and useful matter, and a full business directory and table of streets, with a map of the city, which is often found of the greatest convenience to strangers visiting Boston. The mechanical execution is very neat, and it makes a beautiful, compact pocket manual.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. Stringer & Townsend, New York, have published an interesting number of their valuable Magazine for this month. The leading article treats of Kosuth, with portraits of himself and family. The new volume promises to increase in interest and profit to its readers, who may expect contributions from Hawthorne, Kimball, and many others of our best American writers, and also from Charles Dickens, the celebrated English writer. Each number contains one hundred and forty-four pages, and can be had for twenty-five cents, or for three dollars per annum.

BOSTON MUSEUM. One of the most neatly printed and interesting papers published in Boston is the "Boston Museum," published by C. A. V. Putnam & Co. Not contented, however, with their former handsome appearance, the enterprising publishers will issue the next volume in an entirely new dress, and will add to it many embellishments, thus rendering it still more attractive than before. They propose to furnish it to subscribers, for single copies \$2.00 per annum, clubs of four, \$6.00, and clubs of eleven, \$15.00. Many of our best authors write for its columns, and it makes not only a valuable weekly paper, but when bound it forms a beautiful volume of miscellaneous reading matter worth keeping.

PICTORIAL CULTIVATOR ALMANAC. The pictorial almanac which accompanies the January number of the Cultivator, and which every subscriber to that sterling work will receive, is the best that we have yet seen. The mathematical calculations are in the usual form, but the additional matter pertaining to agricultural and horticultural subjects, is very valuable, and the illustrations make quite a picture gallery.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that a most melancholy accident occurred at the Seythe Factory Village, North Wayne, on Saturday, Dec. 13th. As Mr. Josiah Dean, a seafaring grinder, was in the act of stopping across a shaft on which were hung two heavy grindstones, his pantaloons were caught in the coupling of the shaft, and his leg was thus drawn around it, crushing and tearing it in the most horrible manner. A fellow-workman rendered the most prompt assistance, and the unfortunate man was soon extricated, but the injuries he had received proved fatal. He died about 11 o'clock, the next forenoon, leaving a wife and two children.

STANLEY HOUSE. The recent additions to this House make it one of the very best Houses in the State. By this addition, several large and commodious halls are obtained, which, passing through the whole length of the new parts, give easy access to the new rooms, and make the House much more convenient and pleasant. The rooms are of good size, well ventilated, elegantly furnished, and as Baker is still the landlord, are of course well taken care of. The Stanley House is now A. No. 1 of first class houses.

INCENDIARISM IN ROXBURY. On Saturday last, an attempt was made to destroy twelve new and unoccupied houses, in "Apopka Village," Roxbury, Mass. Fires were set in them all under the cellar stairs, and the inner doors leading to the cellars were locked after the torch was applied. Four of the buildings were entirely destroyed, and one of the others was considerably injured. The night was cold, and it was evidently the intention of the incendiary to destroy them all, but by the activity of the firemen and citizens eight of them were saved.

ERRATA. In our notice of Mr. Pike, last week, who for so many years has been a prompt paying newspaper subscriber, his name was erroneously printed. It should read, Bennett Pike, Esq.

In the communication of our friend Mower, on the first page of this paper, there are two errors in the figures. The total cash value of his crops at the barn was \$321.67; and the total cost of the same was \$46.42—instead of the amount printed.

ACQUITTED. John Webb, J. D. Moore, L. N. Tucker, Oscar Carter, True Townsend, William Hutchinson, Andrew Jack, and Thaddeus Hildreth, all of Gardiner, who were indicted, charged with conspiring, agreeing and confederating together to destroy the liquor of A. C. Stuart, of Gardiner, about the first of December, 1848, were tried before the District Court in this city, on Tuesday last week the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

LIBEL SUIT. In the case of W. R. W. Arty, of Frankfort, vs. Morrill & Heath, publishers of the Fountain and Journal, at Gardiner, for libel, which was on trial at Belfast, last week, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of \$600 and costs. Messrs. Morrill & Heath have filed exceptions to the ruling of the Court, on some points of law, and the matter goes before the full bench in July next.

WRITTEN FOR THE MAINE FARMER. A SINGULAR CUSTOM.

MR. EDITOR.—The article in your paper of December 25th, by Dr. J. S. Lynde, upon Thanksgiving Day, and its origin at Leyden, in the Low Countries, reminds me of a custom that now exists in the good old city of Harlem, in the same country—that of placing an infant's cap upon the right side of the main entrance into all dwelling houses where there are infant children, or ladies that are as those "who love their lords." These caps are of all values, from that of a few cents to that of hundreds of dollars, and they are protected by glass and frames of corresponding values, according to the means of the inmates. The custom originated during the war carried on by Philip III, of Spain, against the independence of what were known as the United Provinces, and under the command of the celebrated Duke of Alva.

Harlem was invested by the troops under his command, and the storming and sacking of the city was promised to the soldiers. Under these circumstances a deputation of matrons, under the protection of a flag, waited upon the Duke to inquire if protection should be granted them, and under what guaranty. Their prayer was granted, and the cap, as affixed, was to be the signal to the soldiers to hold such houses inviolate. In commemoration of the protection so afforded, this custom has been and is continued to this day.

VIATOR.

FIRE IN NEW YORK. A fire broke out in New York city, in the rest of No. 15, Bowery, on Saturday morning last, which continued to burn until eighteen buildings and property of the value of \$350,000 or 300,000 was destroyed.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER.

PROGRESS OF KOSUTH.

The Hungarian patriot arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Dec. 24th. There was a vast turnout of people, and a fine display of military to welcome his arrival. The civic procession is said to have exceeded the one in New York. After reviewing the troops, he was welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Mr. Gilpin, in a brief speech, to which he made a very appropriate reply, and referred with fine effect to the stirring events connected with the history of Philadelphia. A considerable portion of his speech on this occasion was devoted to the present aspect of European affairs, and particularly in relation to recent events in France.

He considered Louis Napoleon as but a tool of the allied continental despots. His appeal to universal suffrage he regarded as the very "humbly." "Without Louis Napoleon's stroke," says Kosuth, "I had hoped success. After his stroke I am almost sure of it. Now, the chances are, 'the blow is struck in France, and the French nation is effectively pushed into the common circle of the destiny of the whole European Continent.' That is worth as much as a battle gained. That grand gain is more important, because it is an assured community of action, and invites the French nation with the oppressed nations of the Continent. It has enlisted France in the ranks of those who are arrayed against the despots of the Continent, without subjecting the people to the necessity of taking the initiative, that predominance of the Parisian. Now that difficulty is removed. France stands upon the ground of equal community of interests, and not upon that of predominance of the initiative. Peace follows, and the world is saved. It is because every political party is against Louis Napoleon, and he has nobody to support him, but personal friends—and the indifference of men of peace—at this price.

The Legitimist party must of course be in a fury against him, but Kosuth says, "they are already threatening him from Belgium. The Republicans of course must hate him, the murderer of the Constitution so nobly won, and so nobly paid for. The party of the spring of 1848, who with contempt upon him—has no glory to offer them—there is no glory to be earned in the service of the despots of Continental Europe. The uncle had glory to offer to France—not, however, because he fought for the tyrants, but because he fought against them—not because he upheld their tottering thrones, but because in his ambition he was an upstart of kings. Thus, having neither the Legitimist, the Orleansist, the Republican, nor the partisan of glory with him, he is left in a very awkward position—how could his usurpation be a pledge of peace? Even to those few who loved their own tranquility more than their country, their postage more than freedom, and hate servitude less than they love liberty: indeed many a thing may be said of France—even the restoration of the Bourbons if you please; but Louis Napoleon's ludicrous and yet bloody ambition triumphant over France is impossible. The French nation may fear delusion, it may be deceived for a time; alas, too, too well it can be deceived, so much is true, but the French nation is an earthquake to Europe. History proves it, and Louis Napoleon's act is an insult, and that at least the French nation will never hear."

An army which would not support a government attacked by the people, obeys, of course, its leaders, when led to attack an Assembly despised by the people itself. There is some key to Louis Napoleon's first day's success. Some men talk of the spring of 1848, as the appointed moment of action; that it became quite natural for the people not to be prepared to defend himself is easily taken by surprise. In every case, so much is true, that the peaceful continuance of Louis Napoleon's usurpation is impossible."

After delivering this address, Kosuth retired to his quarters at the United States, where he was quite ill, which prevented his taking the part intended in the corporation dinner, &c. On Thursday he was better, and had an interview with the Mayor of Philadelphia, and on Monday he expected to arrive at Washington.

WRITTEN FOR THE MAINE FARMER. AUGUSTA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

MR. EDITOR.—When the attention of the State is, in a measure, turned toward our infant city, as it has been for a few years past, through the efforts of rival communities supposed to possess rival or adverse interests, it becomes us to consider our standing, position and prospects; to so consider our condition and relations as shall exhibit to us the true and reliable elements of our prosperity and progress, and the more so that our efforts may not be wrongfully directed; and to this end we should have a correct understanding of our strength, and should be persuaded in our own minds whether we have any well grounded assurance of advancement or prosperity, or whether our early anticipations are to be withered in the bud, by the hot blasts of adverse interest. What are the true objects of municipal prosperity? We say such a population, as to numbers and character, as will support in our midst all the useful arts of life; such a degree of wealth, and so generally diffused, as to give to each citizen the comforts and conveniences of life, and enable each to contribute his share to the general prosperity, and to the advancement and adornment of the city; and such means of instruction for the diffusion of knowledge as shall make us not only a wealthy and prosperous, but an educated, intelligent and enlightened people, for a people are generally wealthy and prosperous in proportion to their education and intelligence. Education and intelligence, at least of the right sort, beget early correct business and social habits, which, in their turn, induce prosperity and wealth, as that, in fact, knowledge, intelligence, and enlarged views are the substratum of prosperity in every community, whether general or local.

For what avail your resources to be developed, your dormant energies, without the eye of intelligence detects, and the hand of enterprise industry awakens them into activity? Every community must depend much for its prosperity upon the character and efforts of its members. It is true the "natural advantages" of a place confer surely, and at times rapidly, to its prosperity—but the community must perceive they possess the natural advantages, and proceed to use and improve them, or they will be, so far as the community is concerned, as though they were not possessed.

What have been, and are to continue to be, the elements of prosperity in Augusta? We say, first, the character of its citizens. Now, we say that every one should speak well of his neighbor, and of himself, if he conscientiously can, and though some may sneer, and say that some can point out no one better than they should be, and perhaps think them not as good as themselves, yet, let them look into other communities, and see if we have more than our fair proportion of such—just enough, perhaps, to keep such as are from being bad. Now, though a citizen says it, yet the fact is—no one among us who have the hardihood to deny it—our citizens are noted for their intelligence, industry and enterprise, their liberal and enlarged views, their unity of action, which has been exemplified on many occasions, and these are no slight matters in summing up the elements of our prosperity. By your favor, I shall further consider this subject in my next.

A. B.

LETTER STRALING. S. W. Savage has been committed to jail at Rochester, N. Y., for taking letters from the post-office belonging to his employer, which he kept himself. The loss of money in this way has become very common.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Boston. The whole vote for Mayor, on Wednesday was 7086—necessary for a choice 3904. Benjamin Seaver, the whig candidate had just 4000 and was elected. The three vacancies in the Board of Aldermen were filled by whigs.

Fatal. The children of Dr. Winn, of Georgia, were killed while riding in a carriage by the Macon cars on the 14th. Two others were mortally injured, and Mrs. Winn badly hurt. The driver of the carriage, who was drunk was also killed.

A Senator Arrested for Forgery. J. S. Hester, a member of the Indiana State Senate has been indicted and arrested for forging papers to obtain land warrants.

Education in the United States. There are 120 Colleges proper, 43 Theological, 17 Law and 37 Medical Schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the Colleges is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns, 571,800. Of the Colleges 13 are under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic church.

Navigation of the China Seas. A petition is in circulation at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of instituting a survey of such parts of the China Seas as lie directly in the various tracks of vessels proceeding to and from China. It was numerous in signed.

Fire. The house of Thos. M. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, on which there was an insurance of \$400.

Attempt to Kill. The Lynn News states, that an Irishman, one of the convicts in the house of correction in Ipswich, attempted to stab Mr. Worcester, the keeper, a few days since. He struck him with a knife, but did not succeed in wounding him. The assailant was secured, and put into the dungeon, and has since been carried to the insane asylum at Worcester.

Cholera. By the last accounts the cholera was raging fearfully in Jamaica.

Old Times. The Boston Transcript mentions that 17 years ago the first locomotive steam engine used in New England, was put in motion on the Worcester Road.

Linen Factory at Fall River, Mass. A company has been formed in that town for the manufacture of linen. They have a capital of \$300,000.

Green Corn in California. The editor of a California paper announces in his issue of the 11th of November, that he had green corn for dinner that day, picked from the stalk of a second crop this season.

Massachusetts Militia of 1812. The Secretary of the Interior under date of Dec. 19, announces that the militia of Massachusetts in the year of 1812, who served for thirty days, should be considered as coming within the provisions of the Bounty Land act of 9th September, 1850.

Miss Bremer at Home. Miss Frederica Bremer arrived at her home in Stockholm, Nov. 22. It is stated that her elder sister had just died, and that she arrived in season to be present at her funeral. The deceased sister, it is added, was possessed of a large fortune.

Prisoner Liberated. The Queen of Spain has liberated James M. Wilson, one of the Cuban expeditionists, in consequence of a most affecting appeal from his mother. He was furnished with funds from the Queen's private purse and sent home.

Fire at Buffalo. A fire at Buffalo on Saturday morning, destroyed Erie Hall, Bank of Attica, Bank of Lake Erie, together with about 15 apartments and three dwellings.

Liquors Spilled. The Belfast Journal states that on Tuesday of last week the liquors taken from steamer Boston were spilled. There were several barrels and two pipes.

Riot at Mr. Deser. A telegraphic despatch at Bangor, dated Dec. 26th, states, that "There was a riot that day at Mount Desert in an attempt to seize liquors. The officer was knocked down and the liquors carried off in triumph by the rioters and secreted. The authorities had sent Ellsworth for additional officers, and further trouble was apprehended."

France. Private letters from Havre to the 8th December, state the number of persons killed in the late earthquake at Paris as much larger than reported in the papers. Two Americans, Martin and Stafford, are reported killed. Col. Stuart of Philadelphia had a narrow escape.

Telegraph case terminated. The telegraph suit so long pending between Messrs. Morse and Bain has at length been brought to a final settlement by the latter disposing of Morse's entire right for the sum of \$83,000, to be paid in stock of the Morse Co.

Literary Obesity. The best scholar in the common school at Alstead, N. H. is a young lady of 17 years, who weighs 450 pounds.

Virginia Corn Bread. Dissolve a table spoonful of butter in three and a half pints of milk; add one quart of Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, a little salt, and two eggs well beaten; mix all well together, and bake in a buttered tin.

Cotton and Woolen Factories. There are in the United States 1094 cotton factories, and 1550 woolen factories.

New Temperance Paper. A paper has been started in Pawtucket, R. I., to advocate the Maine Liquor Law, called the Battle Axe. Another has been commenced at Manchester, N. H., called the "Crusader," devoted to the task of procuring the passage of a law in New Hampshire essentially the same as the Liquor Law now in operation in this State.

Religious services in San Francisco. Rev. Mr. Taylor writing from San Francisco says:—"Every Sunday I preach on Long wharf, Pacific wharf, and on the Plaza. Last Sunday upon Pacific wharf, I occupied a barrel of whiskey for a pulpit."

Presidential Candidates. The supposed candidates for the next Presidency are mostly well advanced in years. Webster and Cass are both about sixty-seven; Houston, Wool, Marcy, and Butler, sixty or more; Buchanan sixty-two; Lane, fifty; Fillmore, fifty-three; Douglas, thirty-nine.

The Norwegian. In Wisconsin, within a circle of some 30 or 40 miles diameter, there is a Norwegian colony settled, of 25,000 souls or more, and a church of over 100 has just been formed among them.

Fishermen. The Marblehead Advocate reports the safe arrival home of the fleet of fishermen from that place, and says, that although the season has been boisterous, our gallant boats have braved the storm, and returned richly laden with the fruits of the mighty deep.

Improved Rat Trap. A trap for the catching of rats has been invented at Cincinnati, of such a construction that any number of rats may be taken in the same trap, each animal as he is caught, resetting the trap for the next comer.

Fashionable Extravagance. Mr. Walsh writes from Paris that "extravagance in dress never was so great under royalty as since we have lived in a republic. There are fabrics in silks and satins as high as twenty, thirty, and forty dollars the yard; the dress without the making amounts to from \$300 to \$400."

MASS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT FARMINGTON.

Pursuant to a call from the Secretary of the Temperance Watchmen's Club, No. 88, a Mass Temperance Convention was held at the Court House in Farmington, on the 16th, and continued by adjournment on the 25th Dec., 1851. Dr. J. L. Blake, Phillips, M. J. Walker, Wilton; Francis Lawrence, Jay, J. Ross, Esq., Farmington; Vice Presidents, John Titcomb, Farmington; Byron Farrar, Phillips; A. Adams, Wilton; Secretaries.

I. G. Hoyt, Esq., chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the following—some of which gave rise to an animated discussion, and were all adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we look upon those who resort to the temptation of alcoholic drinks, which are calculated to enslave them and their posterity, as being the true sons of their forefathers, who, on the 16th of December, 1773, set the tea which was sent to subject them to British tyrants.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the existence of this evil, which demands the action of this Convention, the united efforts of every community, and the penal enactments of the Law-making power for its suppression and removal.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all desire and intention of forming a temperance political party, we strongly urge upon the various political parties into which we are divided, to place no man in nomination for town, county, or State office, who is not known to be openly in favor of the present Temperance Law of Maine.

Resolved, That the Maine Law is moral sanction in all its parts, with which we can and will persevere the rum sellers to quit their demoralizing traffic.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the inhabitants of every shire town in the State to exert the example of maintaining and enforcing the Maine Liquor Law.

Resolved, That the most effectual remedy for the cure and prevention of disease, ever prescribed by any physician in the known world, was the "Bill for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops," signed by the Hon. Doct. John Hubbard, for which he is entitled to the applause of all mankind.

Resolved, That the present crisis calls for renewed efforts on the part of temperance men and women, not only to execute the present law, but to prevent its repeal.

Resolved, That it is a source of satisfaction that the ladies have become aware of their own interest, and resolved to assert their own rights; and may they persevere till that day shall dawn upon our country and the world, when none of her sex shall be bound by Hymen's chains in a dungeon of misery, there to look upon her offspring with fearful foreboding, lest they too, shall be doomed to fill a like prison, or become the demon who shall one day haunt her declining years, and chain some lovely one of her sex in perpetual torment, and ultimately fill a drunkard's grave.

Resolved, That the ladies have the power of preventing every young man from drinking intoxicating liquors. The question is, will they do it?

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to vote for any man for representative, unless he is known to be in favor of sustaining the present Liquor Law of Maine.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the tidings from our sister States; and while we feel a just pride in the applause which our Maine Liquor Law has received, may we not hope that the monster Alcohol is telegraphed, and about to be arrested in other parts of our Union.

By CAPT. COVEL, or JAY. Resolved, That it is the duty of temperance men to subscribe, by subscribing and paying for, the Temperance Journal of the day.

By D. C. MERRILL, Esq. Resolved, That we believe it the duty of the several towns in this State, to appoint an agent, and furnish the liquor for the agent according to law.

Resolved, that the present position of the temperance cause, in this State, demands the organization of a Temperance Watchmen's Club in this Village.

By MR. WATSON. Resolved, That we thank God for the Liquor Law, passed by the last Legislature of Maine; and as moral beings we are bound to use our best endeavors to enforce it.

Written for the Maine Farmer.
A POEM FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

For the Maine Farmer.
THE ROSE AND THE MAID.

The Story-Teller

Fanning and Lucy Dale lived on

was, and as gay as a lark in do-

y in a dry time would she coax N
omense tub with water, that i

had a kind, good heart. Her mother was a fine, pious woman, and she had to

us step over to Mr. Dale's and see
was at work in the kitchen, as she

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